DENVER, Col., March 15.-The political fight waged by Gov. Waite culminated to-day in most exciting scenes, and mob violence was imminent many times during the day. Fortunately the common citizen was calm and collected, and the prompt action of leadprevented bloodshed, rioting and the murder of Gov. Waite. In all probability had a shot been fired a mob ent. would have quickly formed that would have captured the governor before official assistance could have rescued him.

At 6 o'clock the intelligence that the governor had called upon Gen. Mefears of a contest between the militia and the police backed by as fearless a lot of deputies sworn in by the sheriff as could possibly be gathered together.

"Soapy" Smith's crowd of sports had been sworn in as deputies, and they were placed at the hall to await orders. From 2 o'clock until long after dark a dense mass of humanity was packed in front of the city hall and upon the streets adjacent. They cheered and chaffed and joked, yet did not hesitate to express indignation at the situation.

On Fourteenth street the First regiment of the Colorado national guards stood flanking the Chaffee light artillery, consisting of four Gatling guns, with caissons well filled with ammunition. Their position commanded the entire front of the hall, and at one time the militia was in motion to attack the hall, when the arrival of Secretary Lorenz with a message from the governor stayed the attack. This was for a half hour's delay to permit another conference looking towards a settle-

When the United States troops were called out the most intense excitement prevailed. All sorts of rumors floated about. The sheriff issued an order to arrest the militia and take their arms away. A friend of the deposed members of the fire and police board went out of the city hall to apply for a warrant to arrest the governor.

Death Before Surrender.

and with the police, but nothing was accomplished. The governor declared he would order the militia to fire upon of spectators and the police board sition to resist attack. The police stood with guns in hand ready to he would surrender.

on every corner and upon the tops of adjacent buildings.

Soon after 6 o'clock Chief of Police Stone received a telephone message militia. from Gen. McCook stating that he had ordered troops from Fort Logan to protect the chief and aid him in preserving order. Soon after T. M. Patterson asked, on behalf of the governor, for a committee of arbitration, but the city hall people declined the offer, saying that they had made a similar offer earlier in the day and it had been refused. Then attorneys for the governor made a similar request, and it was also declined.

It was not until this morning that the people realized the extent of the They cannot reach Denver before Sat trouble and the determination of Gov. Waite to have his way regardless of courts and the counsel of wiser heads. When they read in the morning papers that he had ordered out the militia, they were loath to believe even then that any trouble of a serious nature would ensue. But as the day passed the fears of all began to rise.

Curious Spectators Begin to Assemble. About 9 o'clock this morning curious the city hall building, and by 11 o'clock Laramie and Fourteenth streets, for a block in each direction, were literally blockaded with a seething mass of humanity. The crowd was orderly and good natured, however, and no disthe latest?" and "When are they coming?" were the queries heard on every

Shotguns and Ammunition, With Dynamite for an Emergency.

At 10 o'clock two wagonloads of breech-loading shotguns and ammunition were delivered at police headquarters in the city hall. The departlation club. A quantity of dynamite cartridges were also stored in the police in the kitchen. vaults ready for an emergency.

Chief of Police Stone Determined to "We will hold the city hall against all attacks from the outside, if it takes dynamite to do it," was the expression

of Chief of Police Stone. "We have 110 men on duty, and they will be here as long as they are needed. They are all loyal men, and have been too long in the service to permit anyone to intimidate them. We are prepared for any emergency, and we will risk everything to protect the property

If the governor wants blood to bridles we will give it to him; but he had resulted in grave pecuniary differcan't have the city hall."

Rule or Ruin. rooms at the Douglass all day, and ad- the bank's losses from Mr. May's transmitted no one but his closest friends, actions, but the sum of £250,000 had until a committee of citizens from the chamber of commerce called upon him late in the day. Gov. Waite came to the door. When asked to come out, his Baring Bros. & Co., which failed last face was pale, and at the request of summer, had been reduced £665,000. Mrs. Waite he remained standing in the door. The committee being large, it was thought they could talk better

on the porch. "Don't go out," said Mrs. Waite. "Appoint a committee to come in," and the governor.

At the suggestion of the committee Mr. Byers appointed four, as follows: Messrs. Barker, Benedict, Yeaman and Sheedy.

"You go in, too," said the crowd to Mr. Byers, and he then went in. The result was a failure to get him to consent to anything. "I shall order the militia to fire," he reiterated. 'The people may assassinate me if they will, but I propose to have my

This was the situation when Gen. McCook asserted his position and pre-

pared to preserve peace. The troops, 600 strong, arrived at the union depot at 8:15 o'clock by a special train from Fort Logan. The militia were sent back to the armory at 9, and ing citizens in leaving their business at 9:30 o'clock Gen. McCook ordered and appearing in solid bodies to beg the troops to bivouac at the depot unfor time to consider the situation care- til morning. He has held a conference fully, caused a delay that has probably with Gov. Waite, at which Adjt.-Gen. Tarsney and Brig.-Gen. Brooks, of the Colorado national guard, were pres-

> The monster crowds are slowly dispersing and the police have gone out on their regular beats. No mob violence is now anticipated.

Cook to preserve the peace settled all THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE. The History of Which Dates Back Some Weeks.

The history of this trouble dates back some weeks, and was delayed because the governor preferred to wait until the extra session was ended before he acted.

To understand the situation it must be known that some years ago the citizens of Denver asked the legislature to give them a new charter that would take the police, fire and public works ness of materal and labor stimulate departments out of the hands of the erection of many buildings, both the municipality and then put it in the east and west. Pig iron does not the municipality and then put it in the east hands of boards officered by appointments made by the governor. It was pelieved that this would result in removing the matter from the corruption of politics.

The Governor's Political Ambition. Gov. Waite had shown a desire to nake these departments subserve his political ambitions, and has tried to nake all of them political boards filled the usual demand for women's than for men's with populist followers.

The board of fire and police has been changed often to suit his whims. Some members resisted, but the governor won his case before the supreme court, which declared that he could remove them for cause. When he demanded the removal of members Martin and Orr, recently, they refused to go. Gov. Waite, relying on the decision of the supreme court in the first case, did not ask of the courts how to proceed. He | Cottons are generally steady, though good re-declared that the members had vioask of the courts how to proceed. He Committees of the most influential lated their trust by placing special pocitizens were arguing with the board, licemen at gambling houses contrary cloths are the largest in March since 1885. with the militia, with the governor, to law, and he appointed two new mem

It was his purpose to make war upon the gamblers in order to gain the good the city hall regardless of the crowds will of the people of the state, and especially to secure the following of within as stolidly maintained their po- the new women voters. The deposed members applied to the district court and obtained a temporary injunction charge if necessary, and Chief of to restrain the governor, the mayor Police Stone said he would die before and the new members from taking possession of the office of the police and Meanwhile business was practically fire board by force. This was objected suspended, and the crowds gathered to, but after arguments had been heard, Judge Graham declined to remove the injunction. Then, after sev-The Governor's Request for Arbitration | eral days deliberation, the governor decided to ignore the injunction, and so issued last night his orders to the

> All the Militia of the State Called Out. DENVER, Col., March 15 .- Gov. Waite late to-night issued an order ealling out every company of militia in the state. They are to come to Denver immediately ready to act. The Colorado national guard consists of two regiments, one with headquarters

here and the other in Pueblo. The entire force can muster probably 1,200 men. The governor says the companies are not sufficient to cope with the crowds and the police force. urday.

RUINED BY FIRE.

Destruction of the Famous Pickwick NEW ORLEANS, March 16 .- The famous Pickwick club building, at the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, one of the finest and best-known places in the south, was practically ruined by fire to-day. It was a little after 7 spectators began to assemble around o'clock when the smoke and flames were seen issuing from the rear of the building. The book-keeper, manager, porters and other employes were in the building at the time and they quickly gave the alarm. The fire belles summoned the department to the scene, turbances of any kind occurred. Cu- but before the first engine had reached riosity alone appeared to be the mo- the corner of Canal and Gravier streets tive of the assemblage and "What is the fire had attained serious proportions and a general alarm was turned

The flames quickly ran through the upper stories, finally burst through the roof and gutted the club-house before they were subdued. The department worked three hours before the fire was under control, and Canal street was packed and jammed with thousands of ment was now equipped with a shot- people who watched the efforts save gun and two 45-caliber Colt's revolvers | the building. The loss will be \$150,000. for each man, in addition to the regu- The fire is thought to have been caused by imperfectness in the electric motor

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. of Ex-Cashier May's Finan

cial Delinquencies. LONDON, March 16 .- At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of England a statement was submitted by Mr. David Powell, the governor of the bank, in which he expressed regret at the necessity for the removal of Frank May, the chief cashier. Mr. May, he said, was removed, though allowed to resign, for exceeding his authority and committing great irregularities in which the citizens and tax-payers have regard to making advances to certain intrusted to our care. No interference customers. In one case he had made a with the fire department will be per- considerable overdraft without the aumitted. The city hall will not be sur- thority or even the knowledge of the rendered while the courts are dealing governor, and contrary to the rules of ences. Mr. Powell said that the sys-The Governor Declares His Intention to tem of advances hitherto pursued had been thoroughly changed. It was im-Gov. Waite remained in his private possible to estimate the full amount of

> been set aside to meet them. Since August, 1893, Mr. Powell said, the liabilities to the bank of the firm

The grand jury at St. Louis returned a second indictment againt Duestrow for the mur-der of his wife, the first being defective. When served with a copy he twisted it up and threw it away. The circuit court decided that the Union Trust Co. must use its own discretion in regard to paying Duestrow \$10,000 with which to pay his lawyers, etc.

TENDING DOWNWARD.

The Partial Resumption of Manufacturing Industries Marks An Era of Commoner Wares Adapted to the Consuming Public-The Business Outlook, as Depicted by Dun & Co's Weekly Re-

NEW YORK, March 17 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, issued today, says:

Week by week it is found possible by an increasing number of concerns to revive produc-tion with a general range of prices the lowest ever known. As old stocks give out orders for replenishment are first for cheaper goods than have before been chosen, traders therein representing consumers who are compeled or de sire to live more cheaply. Then the quantities ordered are much smaller than the industries have been accustomed to supply and so far below the capacity of the works that the competition drives prices in each down to or below actual cost, squeezing out profits and forcing down wages. Yet the profits and the wages are the fund from which future purchases for consumption must be made. It is under such conditions that more works are going into opera tion, many with a doubt how long they will be able to operate. Thus the measure of resumption by works or hands or hours of labor is not a measure of the revival in business, either as to quantity or value of goods distributed, and prices of commodities are this week on the whole the lowest of which there is any record, having declined 1.2 in Feb ruary and averaging 11.3 per cent, lower than a year ago, so that more than a third of the de crease in volume of all payments is due to de cline in prices of things consumed. Six more iron furnaces have gone into blas

this month, in part because prices of finished products are a shade lower, and further contracts have thus been secured. Pittsburgh gets the lion's share, and has most of its works in operation, cheaper freights having helped this work, with lower wages and coke, and contracts for Mesaba ore at \$2.25. The Illinois steel works are about to resume in part, hav ing secured orders for rails, but at the east rails are inactive, and deliveries everywhere are the lowest for many years. Cheapchange in price, but sales are somewhat more easy. More purchasing of copper for consumption is noticed; lead is a shade strong er, and so is tin, because of speculation London. The boot and shoe industry falls 16.6 per cent, behind the record for the same week last year, but owing to the almost unanimous preference for goods of cheaper qualities, the decrease in value of shipments is greater. There is some improvement in orders, and it is worth noticing that in this department of business and in dry goods there is more nearly goods. In women's dress goods, it is judged from sales of wool, the business is about three-quarters of the usual magni-tude, serges being in better demand. But in men's goods not more than a quarter of the usual orders for fall trade have yet been received. Purchases are mainly of all-wool suitings from 87% cents to \$1 in price, unfin shed worsteds and cassimeres net about \$1.25 and fancy cheviots from 8712 cents to \$1.1214 The demand is so large that sales of wool again exceed last year's, and for the month thus far has been about 1,900,000 pounds though in February the decrease was 21.3 per cent. brown goods are refused. But stocks of print clearings this week is 31.2 per cent. less than

21.4 per cent. less against 27.4 per cent. las Railroad earning make a better compariso falling but 10.6 per cent, below last year's for the first week of March, against 13.7 per cent. in February, but the gain is in part because trunk lines have cut rates and secured, for the first week in a long time, a larger east-bound novement than was recorded a year ago. The west-bound movement is also larger in dry

a year ago, and at all cities outside New York

goods and groceries. Railway stocks have been remarkably steady. and have slightly advanced the past week Speculation continues rampant in trust stocks affected by legislation, and the average has ad vanced for the week nearly 30 cents per share Speculation in products is somewhat tame. though pork and lard have declined sharply while corn is held steadily, with receipts 4 per cent, larger than a year ago. Wheat has been depressed by the department report that (14,000,60) bushels remained in farmers' hands March I, indicating very great errors in estimates of yield, or else heavy decrease in con

Cotton has declined a shade, and estimates of the crop are about 7,500,000 bales in place of 6.600,000 solemnly reported not long ago. Monetary conditions have been growing more favorable, though it is impossible to say how far they may be changed by the passage of the seigniorage bill on Thursday. Some nervousness in the market is seen already, and at least \$1,250,000 in gold will be exported to

The treasury has been improving its condition, for while customs revenue this month have been 45 per cent. less than last year, there is some recent increase in internal rev enue through removal of spirits from bond to avoid a higher tax. With none of the outgo from city banks, that is usual at this season. there is almost unprecedented want of demand for commercial loans, and for the best paper 3 per cent. is quoted. Exports of products are 40 per cent. above, and imports 38 below last

year's for the month thus far. Failures for the first week of March were few, with liabilities thus far reported of only \$2,025,338, of which \$816,284 were of manufacturing and \$1.161.270 of trading concerns. Owing to large deferred statements, received too late for use last week, the aggregate of liabilities for February has been raised to \$17,895,670 The number of failures reported this week is 264 in the United States, against 190 last year; and 55 in Canada, against 30 last year. The absence of important embarrassments is still most encouraging.

ROCKEFELLER'S NERVE.

He Will Meet the Cut in Bessemer Ore and Go One Better. CLEVELAND, O., March 17 .- It is reported that John D. Rockefeller has proposed to put 2,000,000 tons of bessemer ore on the Cleveland docks at \$2.50 per ton. It is claimed that he can make a profit of thirty cents per ton on such a contract. He has estimated that rail freight can be secured at forty cents and a lake rate of sixtyfive cents from the head of the lakes. This is plausible from the fact that he controls the railroad and is the largest owner in the whaleback company.

The prices quoted at the Rockefeller mines are such as to meet those of the Norre, of the Gogebie range, which has made contracts for delivery at Cleveland at \$9.75. None of the Mesaba range outside of the Rockefeller mines will attempt to meet the prices.

The McKane Case.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- The case of John Y. McKane is going before the United States supreme court. Attorneys yesterday filed with Commissioner Shields an application for a writ of error from the highest tribunal in the land. This amounts to an appeal from

the decision of Judge Lacombe. Judge Lacombe allowed the petition of appeal and unhesitatingly signed the citation, making it returnable be-Sing Sing.

The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The memhers of the senate finance committee, with the assistance of Assistant Secreary Hamlin, put an another day yes terday in an effort to change the administrative features of the bill so that they would meet the approval of all the committee and the treasury officials. One of the matters that has caused much discussion is the alleged facility for frauds in the matter of undervaluation under the almost uniform system of ad valorem rates adopted by the democratic members of

THE BALLAD OF BENJAMIN.

into the west rode Benjamin H., On his iron steed so fair, He rode all day and he rode all night To see what might be there.

Into the west rode Benjamin H., And he trimmed his words with care, For the speeches he spake and the talks

Said nothing of getting there. Into the west rode Benjamin H., And grandpa's hat went, too, But he kept it hid in a dark valise,

Into the west rode Benjamin R. And Maj McKinley sighed; For he had some doubt of what might be The result of such a ride

Into the west rode Benjamin H. And Mr. T. B. Reed Scratched his dome of thought reflectively And gave the matter heed

Into the west rode Benjamin H ... Some pointers for to get: He rode all day and he rode all night. And he hasn't "got there" yet

THE FAILURE OF PROTECTION. The McKinley Theory Based Upon a

aster Producing System. It is interesting to note that while the United States is engaged in the attempt to shake off the incubus of the McKinley law, all Europe is in "an economic ferment," as some writer has phrased it. It is well known that all the principal nations of the continent have high protective tariffs. According to the doctrines which have dominated our legislation since 1861 they ought all

to be happy. On the contrary, they are all unhappy. France is giving another turn to the screw, showing that the tariff of 1891 has not brought about the blessings expected. Quite the reverse. The chamber of commerce at Marseilles declares that since its adoption there have been a constant reduction of commercial operations, a lack of new enterprises, a suppression of many that previously existed, that no new factories are building, that those burned down are not replaced, that the number of idle ships grows larger every day; in short, that there has been a change for the worse in foreign commerce, attended by a similar condition in agriculture and internal commerce. The remedy now proposed is a still higher tariff, another turn of the screw, an expedient certain to aggravate the evils

now prevailing. In Italy there is chaos. Uprisings have occurred to resist the outrageous taxes on the necessaries of life, and these have to be put down by military force. At the same time there is a deficiency in the revenue, and while it is insufficient to avoid a deficit. New sign manual of a republican president. taxes are proposed, to be levied upon a That there are dangers ahead of the people already exhausted by excessive taxation.

Fifteen years ago Germany entered upon the enterprise of making the people happy by protective taxes. This was largely in the interest of agriculture, which demanded to be shielded from the curse of cheap food. The system ran its usual course. It did not answer expectations, and its advocates said it was not high enough. So in 1885 rates were put up again. Two years later it was thought pecessary to make a further increase.

These constantly augmenting imposts on the necessaries of life have caused great distress among the poor of Germany. But what effect have they had upon agriculture? For answer let opponent of the treaty with Russia, as he is known to be in sympathy with task of the Prussian government for the next few years must be to devise effectual assistance for agriculture. In spite of this he favored the treaty. "In not render the condition of husbandry

any worse than it is." high protection upon German agriculture. Even in the opinion of its warmexperience of the United States. We they may have a chance to revive.

mercial treaty can make it worse? The Louis at \$6.121/2 per barrel. limit has been reached in putting up duties, both in Germany and the United east and west at that time is highly States, but the expected blessings have instructive as showing the enormous

refused to materialize. vails in all protective countries. The river to New York something like fiftyville Courier-Journal.

IN POWER ONE YEAR. splendid Record Made by the Democracy Since March, 1893.

One year ago the democrats assumed control of the national government power for over thirty years.

than at any previous period in the his- ting it down. tory of the government. They found a treasury deficiency impending where they had left a surplus. They found of what Mr. Blaine used to call the the free gold excess of nearly \$100,000;- "free-trade tariff" of 1846. The country 900, turned over by President Cleveland the bank he had indulged in trans- fore the supreme court at 11 o'clock four years before, scattered in foreign of the high tariff act of 1842, as it is actions on the stock exchange which on the morning of April 13, and a copy lands. They found the country on the now suffering from the effects of the was immediately sent to the warden of | verge of a monetary panic owing to the | McKiraley bill. The bill became a law operations of a republican silver-pur on July 30. It had been predicted that chase law. They found on the statute it would ruin the country, but it had book the skeleton of an elections force law which the republicans had desperately endeavored to strengthen with federal bayonets at the polls.

What is the record of the year? The World has not shunned the duty of criticising the administration and the democrats in congress when the honor and welfare of the country required it. But in spite of blunders and delinquencies it is true and it deserves to be said that not in half a century before has the first year of a new administration and a new congress been so the year which has just ended.

The Sherman silver-purchase act has been repealed. So mischievous had this law, passed solely by republican votes, become that business men of all parties united in demanding its repeal. The firm attitude of the democratic administration secured an unconditional stoppage of silver purchases, and for the first time since the passage of the Bland act, in 1878, the currency of the

The elections law has been repealed. With it disappeared the last vestige of centralized coercion, the fruit of the war. Elections are hereafter to be free. The threat of "a bayonet behind every ballot"-of the party in power doing, as Speaker Reed said the republican party intended to do, "its own registration, its own counting and its own certification"-is removed. This achievement alone is enough to have made the first year of the democratic restoration

country was relieved of the danger of

debasement.

A genuine tariff-reform bill has passed the house. The Wilson bill is the most scientific and just tariff measure that has passed either house of congress in thirty years. If enacted into law it will free the great body of the people from needlessly burdensome taxes, it will relieve our manufacturers from a hindering handicap, it will enlarge the activities and increase the rewards of labor. It executes the mandate of the people. It fulfills the oftrepeated pledge of the democratic par-

There has been a promising start in pension reform. The greatest source of extravagance and fraud in the entire federal system has been boldly and honestly attacked. The pension appropriation bill reported to the house is nearly \$15,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal

This is a record of which the demo cratic party has a right to be proud despite the shortcomings and wronggoings in other directions.

As to the reverse side of the picture there is this to be said: Every mill that is closed was shut up under the operation of the McKinley fifty per cent. tariff. Every workingman that is unemployed is idle under the law that was framed ostensibly to "protect' him. Every dollar of increase in the public debt represents a dollar of the republican deficiency. Every lack in the treasury is due to the republican law which cut revenue by raising taxes. Every expedient to obtain gold to maintain the public credit is the necessary result of the net loss of gold to the country during the republican administration of over \$122,000,000. proposed to reduce expenditures the Every deficiency, increasing payment proposed economies are admitted to be from the public treasury, bears the

democratic party none will deny. But the record of its first year in power challenges comparison with any similar period in the history of the country. -N. Y. World.

HIGH-TARIFF PRICES. How the Farmer Is Injured by the Oper

ation of the McKinley Bill. It is not to be denied that recent prices of wheat are extraordinarily low. The statement that they have been lower lately than they ever were before is also true in a sense, but the statement needs qualification, because otherwise it is misleading.

Conditions have changed essentially within the last fifty years. Our railroad system was then in its infancy, us turn to the recent speech of Dr. and where railroads existed freight Miquel, in the reichstag. He has been rates were much higher than they are counted on in some quarters as an op- now. Consequently there was a corresponding difference in the price of wheat in farmers' hands and the export the agrarians. He said that the main price. For the period before the western exchanges were established, we depend to a large degree upon the export price, or, in other words, the price at New York, the chief port of exportaany case," he added, "the treaty can | tion. Now, the export price of wheat has been lower this year than ever before. But it does not follow that the Such is the effect of fifteen years of price in farmers' hands in all parts of the country has been less.

How this operates is illustrated by est friends its condition cannot be any | glance at the conditions existing in the worse. This is but a repetition of the summer of 1846. The New York Commercial Bulletin learns from reports of have had a continued demand for high- sales made in New York city at that er rates, and they have been advanced time that on June 11 2,500 bushels of from time to time. The McKinley bill Indiana red wheat, part inferior, sold went to the extreme of high protection, at 75 cents. On July 15 red wheat sold and what is to-day the condition of our at 83 and white at 95. This shows the industries? According to the state condition of the market at the seaments of the parties interested they board. But it would be a great miswere never worse. They are waiting take to suppose that the state of the for the repeal of the McKinley act that market in the west could be ascertained by deducting the difference now It is alleged, of course, that business existing between eastern and western depression is due to the prospective re- markets. A correspondent of the duction of the duties. To what then Bulletin says that about this time a is it due in Italy, where there is a man was sent to the Illing is and Missisprospect of an increase? To what is it sippi rivers to buy wheat, and that he due in France, where an increase has purchased a large quantity at 25 cents just been made? There is no fear of for red and 371/4 cents for white, that tariff reform in France, but there is a being the difference then in the market paralysis of industry and trade. To value of the two varieties. At the what shall we attribute the depression same time 1,000 barrels of flour were in Germany, where agriculture, its | bought on the Illinois river for \$2.75 to chief beneficiary, is admitted to be in \$2.87 per barrel. In the next spring so desperate a condition that no com- and summer, he says, flour sold in St.

The great difference between prices strides since made in our methods of There is a deep philosophy underly- transportation. It cost to transport ing this "economic ferment" that pre- grain from fields near the Mississippi theory of creating prosperity by high two cents per bushel. From other taxes is breaking down. Protection has wheat-producing regions rates of been tried and found wanting. - Louis- freight, of course, varied greatly, according to the distance and facilities of transportation. Prices of grain would also vary greatly according to local demands. They were not necessarily low at a distance from New York; because in an isolated region, where the production of wheat was inafter a total or partial exclusion from sufficient to supply the home demand. the high rates of transportation would They found the tariff taxes higher tend to put up the price instead of put-

These low prices in 1846, it may be roted, were shortly before the passage was then under the blighting influence just the contrary effect. A period of general prosperity followed; wages were increased, prices of farm products became remunerative, more factories were built, and existing ones enlarged, and the country came to realize the fact that prosperity is not attained by destroying, but by promoting, commerce.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The republican newspapers are now engaged in carrying next November's elections for their party. This is not the first time the republican party has rich in important public service; as has attempted to anticipate the output of the political incubator. -N. Y. World.

WHEN THE BELT RAN OFF.

How a Facetious Western Drummer Scared an Englishman. There was a very green Englisman at Butte City, Mont., who was talking apout purchasing land near by for a horse ranch, and as he strolled around the depot the half-dozen drummers who happened to meet there put up a job on him. One of them borrowed a coat and hat of a ranchero, took the cartridges out of his revolver, and with the weapon held aloft in his hand be suddenly jumped into the waiting-room and yelled:

"Whoop! I'm a cantankerous old fighter from the headwaters of Fighting creek! I'm half-hoss and half-alligator? I'm down on everything that walks on two legs, particularly Englishmen. Whar's the bloody, bloomin' Briton who called me a liar?"

"What's the row about?" inquired

and faced about. "Whoop! I've fit in three wars and kept a graveyard of my own the rest of the time," shouted the terror as he danced around. "Down on yer marrow-bones and beg my pardon if you want to live two minutes longer."

"Not if I know it!" drawled the Briton, cool as ice, and he squared off and landed a thumper on the drummer's nose, which piled him over among the stocks of pelts and dazed him so that he couldn't speak for the next five minutes. We had to hold the "foreigner" to keep him from following up, and when the drummer had been sponged off and brought to he sat down on a baggage-truck and held his nose and reflected for, a long time. Then he slowly remarked:

"When you fellows get through being tickled perhaps you can explain at just what stage of the game the belt run off."-Detroit Free Press.

-"I had let my watch run down," said a citizen, "and I took it to the jeweller to get it set; it had been keeping practically perfect time, to my great satisfaction, and I told the eweller so and that it needed no reguating. He said, however, that probably it would have to be regulated again; that when a watch was permitted to run down it changed the tension; that sometimes a watch, started up, would run as well as before, but that more likely it would need to be readjusted."

-A man never knows that a woman has any old clothes until he has married her.—Texas Siftings.

-The Egyptians, 2000 years before Christ, had hoes made of bone, with wooden handles.



Hallstead, Pai-Untold Misery

the Englishman as he came to a halt Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach Cured. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen-I was troubled with dyspepsis

and catarrh of the stomach for ever a year.

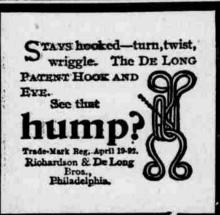
I could not eat the least thing without Much Untold Misery I took medicine of different doctors butreceived only slight benefit. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla last winter and from the second-

day I noticed an improvement. My stomach Hood's sparing Cu

did not sour nor my food rise nor distress me. I have taken four bottles up to this time and have gained several pounds in fiesh. My friends all speak about

My Improved Looks and say they never saw me looking so well When they ask what I am taking, my reply to all is, Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN R. DOUG-LASS, of the firm of Douglass & Belknap, groceries and provisions, Hallstead, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.





After reading the following letters can any | ished. When I'co one longer doubt that a trustworthy remeay for that terribly fatal malady, consumption, has at last been found? If these letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who

K. C. McLin, Esq., of Kempsville, Princess Anne Co., Va., whose portrait heads this article, writes: "When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I was very low with a cough and at times spit up much blood. I was not able to do spit up much blood. I was not able to the least work, but most of the time was in the least work, but most of the time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my head was dizzy and I was extremely despondent. The first bottle I took did not seem to do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles and now I do not look natified like the same man I was one year ago. People are astonished and say, 'well, last year this time I would not have thought that you would be living now.' I can thenkyfully say I am entirely cured of a disease fully say I am entirely cured of a disease which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery' would have resulted in my death."

would have resulted in my death."

Even when the predisposition to consumption is inherited, it may be cured, as ventiled by the following from a most truthful and much respected Canadian lady, Mrs. Tiponas Vensicklin, of Buighton, Ont. She writes: "I have long fath it may duty to acknowledge to you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets' have done for me. They almost raised me from the grave. I had three brothers and one sister die of consumption and I was speedily following after them. I had severe cough, pain, copious expectaration and other cough, pain, copious expectoration and other alarming symptoms and my friends all thought I had but a few months to live. As that time I was persuaded to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the first bottle acted like magic. Of course, I continued on with the medicine and as a result I gained rapidly in strength. My friends were asson-

ished. When I commenced the use of your medicines, six years ago, I weighed but 120 pounds and was sinking rapidly. I now weigh 135, and my health continues perfect."

mo Thos Vanscekling

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures consumption (which is screfula of the lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrie, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remady. While it promptly cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purities the blood.

"Golden Medical Discovery" does not make fat people more corpulent, but for thin, pale, puny children, as well as for adults reduced in flesh, from any cause, it is the greatest flesh-builder known to medical science. Nasty cod liver oil and its "emulsions," are not to be compared with it in efficacy. It rapidly by ilds up, the system, and increases, the scaled flesh, and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

"wasting diseases."

To brace up the entire system after the grip, pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases; to build up needed fiesh, and strength, and to restore health and vigor-when you feel "run-down" and "used-up" the best thing in the world is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It promotes all the bodily functions, rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses, repairs, and invigorates the entire system.

A Treatise on Consumption, giving namerous testimonials with phototype, or half-tone,

ment for chronic nasal catarrin, brenchitis, asthma, and kindred diseases, will be mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Baffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage. Or The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1,000 pages,

We Offer You a Remedy Young — Which Insures Safety to Mothers-"Mothers' Friend"

Robs Confinement of Its Pain, Horror and Risk.

"After using one bottle of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND,' I suffered

but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. Annie Gage, Baxter Springs, Kas. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.
Sold by all Druggists. Book to Mothers mailed free.

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